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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/649,607	08/28/2003	Tetsushi Otake	041535-0305539	5289
909	7590 02/22/2006		EXAMINER	
PILLSBURY	Y WINTHROP SHAW PI	WARD, JOHN A		
P.O. BOX 10500 MCLEAN, VA 22102			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1/10237111,			2875	
			DATE MAILED: 02/22/2000	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/649,607	OTAKE, TETSUSHI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	John A. Ward	2875				
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the	e correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by status Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the main earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION IN 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be divill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fructe, cause the application to become ABANDO	ON. timely filed om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08</u>	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 December 2005</u> .					
·— · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) <u>1-4</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	l/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage 						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Coo the attached detailed Chief detail for a f						
Attachment(s)		(DTO 440)				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date.						
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date		al Patent Application (PTO-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Objection to claim 4 has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Takahashi et al (US 6,781,648).

Regarding claim 1, Takahashi et al discloses a liquid crystal display device having a light source 101 having a red, green and blue light source and column 5, lines 3-12 teaches that the light sources are simultaneously illuminated of every two light sources partially over laps two light sources and column 6, lines 16-19 teaches the light sources are used to produce white light.

Regarding claim 2, Takahashi et al further discloses in claim 1, that the light source are light emitting diodes (LED).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Schoniger et al (US 5,027,258).

Regarding claims 3 and 4, Takahashi et al discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention, but does not discloses a fluorescent body on the light guide.

Schoniger et al ('258) shows display unit having an illuminated display unit having a light guide 10, a light source 15 being that of a light emitting diode, a image 13 that is illuminated by the light source and column 4, line 7-25 the light guide has a fluorescent body located inside the light guide.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the illuminated liquid crystal display of

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Takahashi et al with the light guide having a fluorescent body of Schoniger in order to provide a evenly reflected light guide that will illuminate a illuminated display.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed January 12, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding the argument on page 4 that Takahashi et al does <u>not</u> <u>simultaneously turning sources of the same primary colors on or off</u>, this limitation is not cited in claim 1 of the instant application. Regarding the argument Takahashi et al does not anticipate all the limitation of the claims as cited on the last paragraph of page 4 because of the number of red, green and blue light sources are moot because nowhere in the independent claims is the number of light sources or its criticality cited.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the applicant has failed to show how the prior art as cited fails to meet each and every limitation of the claimed invention, not to mention that on column 3, lines 7-49 teaches that the light sources are sequentially set to produce in a time division mode to provide a color display. Also column 5, lines 5-67 and column 6, lines 1-19 teaches how the two self-luminous sources partially overlap, thereby achieving time-division light emission.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John A. Ward whose telephone number is 571-272-2386. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on 571-272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAW

February 16, 2006

JOHN ANTHONY WARD PRIMARY EXAMINER